THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. | J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

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A Wise Policy.

Our diligent and intelligent Washington correspondent throws a strong light today upon the probable course of the administration toward the beef trust in the immediate future. As he understands it, there is to be no prosecution for old offenses. On the contrary, old scores are to be wiped off, and the packers are to have an opportunity to comply honestly and decently with the law as recently announced by the supreme court. The president is in no vindictive mood, but rather in an attitude of conciliation. If the packers have the good sense to accept the orders of the court and obey them in good faith, the result will be highly beneficial to all concerned.

No doubt the government has evidence enough to begin immediate prosecution with the probable result of heavy penalties, and, of course, the packers would resist to the utmost. The president prefers to assume that they will obey the law. At the same time the administration will exercise extreme vigilance with a view to swift and vigorous action upon the first attempt to evade the law. In other words the president is disposed just now to speak softly, but he is not averse to having it known that he carries a big stick.

No one need fear that there is anything unsophisticated about this policy of the president toward the beef trust. On the contrary those who analyze it carefully will appreciate its wisdom and cleverness. In adopting this policy the president shuts the mouths of those hostile and captious critics, who accuse him of radical and extreme measures. He has developed clearly what is the law; he refrains from harsh treatment of its violators; he assumes their disposition to obey and puts them in a hole if they don't. This may be trust busting. Indeed, it seems to be, and of the most effective kind; but who has any kick coming?

There are indications that it will soon be open season for grand dukes in Russia.

French Finance and Russia's Decline.

One of the first acts of M. Rouvier, the new French premier, was the defining for the benefit of finance, of the position of the French government with reference to speculation. Not only did the premier let it be understood that the government frowns upon anything savoring of the speculative, but he went so far as to personally address the leaders among the Agents de Change, requesting that they use their influence to hold business in the purchase and sale of securities within narrow limits.

High finance in France is always in much closer touch with affairs governmental than is the case in our country. There have been times when Washington and Wall street have acted in closest harmony for the general good, as, for instance, when the secretary of the treasury has had to deal with a money scarcity. There does not exist, however, any such intimate relationship as in France.

The situation is, therefore, not exactly as the Secretary Hay should confer with the magnates of Wall street, with the view of preventing the rise of a speculative interest, but there is some analogy, and since no one will imagine such direct governmental supervision or interference in our country without the gravest reason for it, we may well infer that it is no ordinary occasion that sends the premier of France to the French moneybags to ask their influence on the side of stability.

The fact of it is that France sees in the Russian situation the possibility for great financial disturbance. Thousands upon thousands of French families have their little savings invested in Russian securities, representing great railroad or industrial undertakings, or government borrowings, the total French holdings of Russian obligations being estimated at $1,800,000,000. As the war has gone on and the Japanese have made advances, the French banks, the brokers, the press, and the government inspiring all, have united to sustain credit, and the people have been assured that all would be right. The fall of Port Arthur was an additional weight upon sentiment; the slaughter of the workingmen in the streets of St. Petersburg the worst of all, for it suggested revolution. This it was that prompted the French governmental prayer for the co-operation of all for the maintenance of steadiness and the prevention of anything that might give occasion for or even suggest financial panic.

The premier says that for the present the Agents de Change should discourage the flotation of new bond or stock issues, or the promotion of new enterprises, in order the better to prepare the market for later demands. Later demands can mean nothing else than that the Russian loan, abandoned for the present, the time being "inopportune," will come up again later. France must do all she can to float this loan to advantage, for she is in it with Russia up to the armpits, and must do anything necessary to keep her head from dipping under.

Her hope is, that, within a month or two, conditions in Russia will have quieted down, and Kuropatkin will have made a showing sufficiently good to change sentiment in some degree. This is possible, but there is certainly nothing in the continued massacre of innocent men in the cities to indicate that Russia's internal troubles are being more capably handled, while at the front her armies are not doing well. She seems to have little to hope for against the activity and aggressiveness of Japan, which will doubtless be still more determined and effective when spring opens.

A hurricane has given Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron a shaking-up, but less damage was done than will be scored when the Nipponicane strikes the fleet.

A Case in Point.

A case recently came up in Cleveland, Ohio, which illustrates the need of additional power for the interstate commerce commission. The commission on complaint and hearing decreed that certain railroads in changing the classification on hay and straw were unreasonably discriminating against those commodities, but found itself powerless to enforce its order. The commission thereupon brought suit against the railroads involved, with the result that Judge Wing in the United States circuit court entered an order dismissing the suit on the ground that the judgment of the commission was not one which the court was empowered by the statute to enforce.

There was no question raised of the correctness or lawfulness of the commission's decree. It was simply a case of a law which would not enforce itself and which congress had not appointed any one to enforce. This is exactly the point that the interstate commission has raised in its annual report and which the president has urged upon congress and which congress has before it now.

Los Angeles may be all right as a summer resort, but we are not ten feet from the finest winter resort on the continent.

Seems to Have Earned His Salary.

The state of Minnesota has in its strong box $190,039.62 which it would not have if it had not had for Public Examiner S. T. Johnson, or some man equally as good. No doubt some other man might have been found who would have discovered that the railroad and sleeping-car and express and telephone companies were failing to report all their earnings to the state for taxation purposes, but we know that no other examiner did before Mr. Johnson came into that office. As a result of his inspection of the books of these companies and his refusal to accept their reports as they turned them in, without checking up, as had been the rule heretofore, he found $6,504,486.30 in earnings which they had forgot to mention. He found a good deal more, too, some of which cannot be reached now, and some of which may be reached thru legal process, but he found that much about which there has been no dispute and on account of which the state is richer by nearly $200,000. Mr. Johnson also found out some other things of quite as much value to the state, because the finding of them, whether they ever result in the recovery of any money for the state or not, has resulted in such changes in the business methods of the state that the same costly mistakes will never be repeated. Doubtless some other man might have done this for the state, too, but doubtless no other man did.

So it seems that on this day when the office of public examiner passes out of his hands, at least this much recognition of some of the things particularly well done is due a man who has been so much abused and villified for political reasons as Mr. Johnson has been. The record is there and it will keep and it will look better to more people as time passes and the bitterness of the late campaign is dissolved by time. Mr. Kerst, Mr. Johnson's successor, has been associated with Mr. Johnson and has rendered exceedingly valuable service to the state. He will no doubt pursue substantially the same policy adopted by his former chief, with whose methods and purposes he was in full sympathy.

A Chicago man paid $10 for the high privilege of swearing into the telephone. And the practice is not much of a relief, either.

Two More "Lids" Down.

Brother Eischman will be pained to learn that New York and St. Louis have joined Minneapolis in the list of cities which "are dangerous places for the man who wants to have a good time." The "lid" is on in those cities, owing to the pernicious activity of District Attorney Jerome and Governor Folk. Gambling is shut off in the metropolis for one year at least, and the pot is closed in St. Louis so long as Folk is governor and has his health.

Missouri has the metropolitan system of police by commissioners appointed by the governor. As the recent district attorney of St. Louis, Mr. Folk had gained some information about that old town. When he became governor he issued an order that the laws against gambling should be rigorously enforced, and that winerooms, handbooks and tough saloons should be put down with an iron hand.

Then he sent for a report of a week's doing in St. Louis, and there had been something doing worth reporting. One hundred handbook makers had left the city and twenty-five of the toughest winerooms had been suppressed. The St. Louis police had never had a busier or a better week's business.

State Senator Nelson, who had bought "The Palms," a conspicuous wineroom, was closed up and lost his purchase money. "Just think," said Nelson; "I am in politics and a state senator, but I can't keep the police department from walking all over me."

It was sad to think that his certificate of election as a senator did not carry with it personal immunity from the law. What is Missouri coming to when eminence in politics carries so little weight with the police? It reminds one of the time when Judge Hicks of Minneapolis doubled the fine on a noted local gambler because the gambler ostentatiously fingered a G. A. R. button while sentence was being passed.

One of Rojestvensky's captains saw an oceanful of torpedo boats and was attacked by vodka on two sides.

A Small Graft Exposed.

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from graft. The truth is reinforced by the disclosures at the garbage crematory. It is a little case, but it is illustrative. Two of the drivers have been in the practice of selling their loads to farmers and of making return that they hauled to the crematory. They thus were enabled to collect a little graft money both ways and were happy until found out, whereupon, according to the Tribune, "they came forward voluntarily and made restitution." The voluntary character of such acts may be questioned, but the wisdom of them is undoubted, for Minneapolis is is no mood to tolerate even petty grafting.

Stanley Washburn carries out that theory of the late Joseph B. McCullagh of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who held that "journalism was the art of knowing where hell would break loose next and of having reporters there." Stanley couldn't stay away from the scenes of the Russo-Japanese war, and as the correspondent of a Chicago paper, has done some of the best work done by any correspondent in the east. Indeed, he seemed to have the faculty of securing privileges, the denial of which sent some of the older and hitherto more famous correspondents home in disgust. But they couldn't discourage the Minneapolis boy. He was perseverance and tact and courage and enterprise personified, and now that things have quieted down in Manchuria, he turns up in St. Petersburg, where hell has broken loose last, and is helping to write the history of these eventful days in the Russian capital. He'll have an interview with the czar yet, and it won't be a fake, either.

Senator Gjertsen's bill introduced yesterday is one that opens the way for home rule in Minneapolis at last. If the charter had been submitted on a separate ballot last fall it is probable that it would have been adopted by a large majority. If the Gjertsen bill carries, it should only be necessary to submit the same instrument again. The bill also applies to charter amendments for cities that have attained home rule, and should make it easy to adopt a needed amendment. Under the separate ballot it will not only be possible to adopt a home rule charter, but to bring it up to date by means of amendments.

Is there such a thing as personal safety in modern times? There is dying in Massachusetts insane asylum one Jane Toppan, who poisoned to death about thirty persons before she was caught. She was then so plainly insane that the death penalty was not exacted. Now comes the case of Johan Adolph Hoch, who has committed bigamy twenty-five times and who is responsible, according to the Chicago police, for a round dozen murders, besides various embezzlements, perjuries, forgeries and confidence games.

Whether or not Mr. Tawney is financially interested in any Alaska wood pulp company, about which there seems to be some difference of opinion between him and the Northfield News, the consumers of print paper are not particularly interested. They are interested in the passage of his bill and hope to see it go thru. The absurd regulation that wood pulp or pulp wood cannot be brought into the states from Alaska could never have been made except in the interest of some monopoly or graft.

Governor Folk of Missouri, who has a knack of being right on many public questions, believes, and tells the legislature so, that every elector in his state should be compelled to go to the polls and cast his ballot, whether he wishes to or not. This is on the ground that voting is not so much a privilege as a duty. It might be difficult to gather in all the citizens, but it would be easy to slap a poll tax on nonvoters and to take it off of voters. The idea is worth thinking about.

The suggestion that the original pioneer and his faithful and courageous wife, who came to Minnensota in the "ship of the prairie," should have a place among the mural decorations of the capital is timely and in order. How much more appropriate such subjects than allegorical or historical themes with which the artists may be more familiar, but which have no particular relation to the time and place.

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi thanks God that he is one of those who cannot be bribed with federal patronage nor debauched by presidential flattery. It will be conceded that neither of these methods could adequately reach the Vardaman case.

An eastern paper published a cut labeled "How Father Gopon probably looks." It was a mighty good guess, considering how little the artist had to go on, which was doubtless an unbridled imagination and a chew of tobacco.

Watch your heating plant! It is bad for careful housekeepers to have the firemen chop down thru the roof and turn about fifty tons of water into the house.

Our friend Vladimir wires us that the massacre was necessary. The aggrieved party that drops a bomb close to Vladimir may present the same argument.

After certiorari, what? Will Harriman lay down, or will he invoke mandamus, duces tecum, obiter dicta and hari kari?

Governor Johnson should be having a rather easy time of it, now that he has appointed the boiler inspectors.

RUSSIA REAPING USUAL CROP

Baltimore American.

Russia sowed the wind.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Tawney's Alaska Wood Pulp Bill.

To the Editor of The Journal.

A dispatch from your Washington correspondent in The Journal of Friday, calls attention to a bill introduced by Mr. Tawney which was reported in the newspapers as providing for the free admission of wood pulp from Alaska. Mr. Tawney is credited with the statement that he is not financially concerned in any company interested in Alaskan timber, as has been stated by the Northfield News and other papers. My knowledge of the company in which Mr. Tawney is rumored to be interested, is limited to conversations had with him and others when an invitation was extended to invest in an Alaskan company. At that time I understood that this company controlled or could secure tracts of spruce timber in Alaska, and I remarked that this could be used in the manufacture of paper, as there was an abundant supply of water and power near at hand. It was suggested that it would be impossible to utilize the timber profitably in that manner until some legislation was had. Alaska is a possession which is not contiguous to the United States and might be made subject to the tariff laws as well as Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines.

If there is nothing of importance in the introduction of this bill by Mr. Tawney, why has there been so much interest displayed in the news articles of the papers thruout the country? And why does Mr. Tawney exhibit so much concern about it?

I wish to say that if any misstatements have been made in the columns of the Northfield News with reference to Mr. Tawney's interest in Alaskan enterprises, those statements were made upon information learned largely thru Mr. Tawney himself. —J. P. Heatwole.

Another Statehouse Picture.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I was pleased to note in your columns of an issue of recent date the appeal in behalf of a picture to be placed on the walls of the new state capitol, which should commemorate the valor of the noble Minnesota First at Gettysburg. It is pleasing to note in your issue of yesterday that this appeal is to be promptly acted upon.

For some weeks past it has been very forcibly brought home to me that the walls of the great state building should receive another picture that would commemorate another line of valor. Let me give you items to show what it is. These items of history were furnished me by one of your city's most honored and most prosperous business men. His boyhood, passed in part on the east side of the great river, not far from La Crosse, Wis., was full of pioneer experiences, and he was where he must observe much that was passing as the tide of emigration rolled along. One day in particular he counted fifty-six emigrant wagons—prairie schooners as they were called—moving slowly on in line, and his father returned from La Crosse on one day in a certain springtime with the astounding report that 3,000 of these movers' wagons had accumulated on the east side of the old ferry, waiting a chance to be passed over the river, and so push on to the great northwest.

Now, whether there were 3,000 or not, it is true that there was a great company, and what did every wagon contain, and what has been done by them, that makes matters better for people here today?

Every wagon represented a family—a father, a mother and children. Let us speak for the mother, and try to realize something of her faithfulness, her valor and her virtue. Separated from the home in far-away Maine, or some intervening locality, taking with her no conveniences, or comfortable appointments, she faced the rigors of such a long, tedious journey, cooking over an open fire by the wayside, washing as she could, and all the way looking after the welfare of the family faithfully. When the desired locality was reached and the new town founded, did her hand slacken? No, indeed! She, with her sturdy husband, has built into this noble state of Minnesota such foundations of honor, integrity and thrift as make it the state it is, and those pioneers deserve a descriptive picture upon the walls of the new capitol that will tell to generations to come this story of their courage and sacrifice, when the lips that can tell it now are sealed forever. There surely is picturesque material in the history, and let the picture be made.

—J. S. U.

AT THE THEATERS

Foyer Chat.

Kathleen Clifford, the English dancer, to be seen in "The Girl from Kay's" at the Metropolitan the latter half of this week, is a relative of Joseph Chamberlain. While Miss Clifford does not appear to be more than 16, she is nevertheless the wife of a rising young playwright of England, Echlin P. Gayer.

"Girls Will Be Girls," the surprising musical play, will come to the Metropolitan next week. Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds are scoring a hit everywhere in this production.

A dashing romance in uniform with a love story that thrills and throbs thru every line, is "The Heart of Maryland," at the Bijou this week.

Mason and Mason in their new musical comedy success, "Fritz and Snitz," with a special cast and an entirely new production, will be seen at the Bijou the coming week.

Among the numbers which Mabel McKinley will sing at the Orpheum tonight will be "Il Bacio," by Arditi; "Violets," by Ellen Wright, and "Karama," by herself. Tomorrow she sings the Sembrich waltz by Isadore Luckstone, and "I Can but Think of Thee," by herself.

The bill at the Unique was strengthened yesterday by the arrival of William Windom, who had missed railroad connections at Chicago and was a day late. Windom appears as a colored nurse girl wheeling a baby carriage and delivers a very original monologue brimful of humor. He makes the hit of the show.

Dick Ferris and Florence Stone are both in the cast of "Soldiers of Fortune," Richard Harding Davis' American play, which the Ferris Stock company is playing at the Lyceum this week. There are nearly thirty speaking parts in the play, which is the original Augustus Thomas dramatization. The play has never been given in Minneapolis before.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Warroad Plaindealer.

If the legislature will pass a good roads bill, also bills establishing an immigration commission and a drainage commission, and appropriate enough money to carry out the purposes of the proposed laws, it will have done more to settle and develop the northern portion of the state than has been done by all the former legislatures in the last twenty-five years. By doing so the state will be the gainer, as the assessed valuation of the northern part of the state will increase to such an extent that the money expended will soon be turned back into the state treasury, with big interest, in the shape of taxes.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR CASTRO

Boston Transcript.

If President Castro keeps on making faces, President Roosevelt may be compelled to name him.

A KENTUCKY MULE, LIKELY

Chicago Record-Herald.

An Indiana mule kicked a man to death the other day because he tried to make it drink water.

NEWS OF THE BOOK WORLD

THE UNEASY CHAIR

Charge of Piracy "Hurled in the Teeth" of the Creator of Sherlock Holmes.—Under the heading, "The Unmasking of Sherlock Holmes," in **The Critic** for February, Arthur Chapman records a stirring dialog between Sherlock Holmes and C. Auguste Dupin, made famous by Poe in "The Purloined Letter" and "The Murder in the Rue Morgue." In this appears the following, which, we think, equivalent to a charge of piracy:

"But, great Scott, man!" cried Sherlock Holmes, "you don't mean to say that no one else but Poe has a right to utilize the theory of analysis in a detective story, do you?"

"No, but see how closely you follow me in all other particulars. I am out of sorts with fortune, and so are you. I am always smoking when thinking out my plans of attack, and so are you. I have an admiring friend to set down everything I say and do, and so have you. I am always dazzling the chief of police with much better theories than he can ever work out, and so are you."

"I know, I know," said Sherlock Holmes, beginning to mop his forehead again. "It looks like a bad case against me. I've drawn pretty freely upon you, M. Dupin, and the quotation marks haven't always been used as they should have been where credit was due. But after all I am not the most slavish imitation my author has produced. Have you ever read his book, 'The White Company' and compared it with 'The Cloister and the Hearth'? No? Well, do so, if you want to get what might be termed 'transplanted atmosphere.'"

"Well, it seems to be a great age for the piratical appropriating of other men's ideas," said M. Dupin, resignedly.

It looks very much as tho Sherlock would better have stayed dead.

HUGO MUNSTERBERG,
Author of "The Americans" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), Mentioned in This Column Yesterday.

Cardinal Religious Beliefs Discussed by a Leading Unitarian Preacher.—Minot J. Savage, in **Pillars of the Temple**, preaches of "The God We Worship," "The Christ We Love," "The Heaven We Hope For," "The Hell We Fear," etc. He speaks with vigor and in a way to set one thinking and keep him at it until the end of the discourse. For example, take this from "The Hell We Fear":

But now I come to that which is central, crucial to the whole discussion. Every word you think, every thought you think, every feeling you indulge, the entire course of your life, does two things. It not only flows out from you as an influence to touch and degrade or lift up the lives of others, but it is all the time making you—making you what you are; and what you are determines what you can suffer, what you can accomplish, what you can enjoy.

You are making yourself, you are making your future; the results of the law-keeping or the law-breaking are inevitable and they are just as enduring as the law-keeping and the law-breaking.

The rounded periods of Jonathan Edwards are not there, but the inevitableness is the same in both writers. The question is, which form of the inevitable you prefer.

American Unitarian association, Boston. 90 cents.

The Hako: A Pawnee Ceremony.—The twenty-second annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology contains a full account of the Hako, a Pawnee ceremony, written by Alice C. Fletcher, with the assistance of James R. Murie, an educated Pawnee. The music of the ceremony is transcribed by Edwin S. Tracy, and is said to hold interesting themes for American composers. The ceremony was religious in nature and its purpose, according to the author, was twofold: "First, to benefit certain individuals by bringing to them the promise of children, long life and plenty; second, to affect the social relations of those who took part in it, by establishing a bond between two distinct groups of persons, belonging to different clans, gentes or tribes, which was to insure between them friendship and peace."

Government Printing Office, Washington.

THE MAGAZINES

"Locks Best at Panama."—"It is the unanimous opinion of all the engineers who have had practical experience in canal work, and time to study the problem thoroly, that no sea-level project without locks, and no sea-level canal with a tidal lock, is practicable, that would be comparable in ease and safety of transit to one equipped with modern locks and planned to take advantage of all the desirable elements which the natural conditions offer." So says General H. L. Abbot in **The Engineering Magazine** for February. "Why then waste an extra ten or a dozen years and untold millions of dollars, to execute a scheme which the investigations of thirty-five years have demonstrated to possess only a sentimental merit due to the imagination of M. de Lesseps? Congress and the American people are impatient for the opening of the best possible canal, and this involves well-planned modern locks. The gates of those recently constructed at the sea entrance to the Amsterdam canal are operated electrically, and by a single man. At the Sault Ste. Marie canal, over 30,000,000 freight tons have passed in a single year, altho for some months it was closed by ice. The old prejudice against locks is rapidly passing away among hydraulic engineers conversant with modern progress. The Panama canal is an hydraulic problem, and should be planned in accordance with the dictates of modern science."

BETHLEHEM

There's a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire while the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King.

There's a tumult of joy
O'er the wonderful birth,
For the virgin's sweet boy
Is the Lord of the earth.
Ay! the star rains its fire and the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King.

In the light of that star
Lie the ages impearled;
And that song from afar
Has swept over the world.
Every heart is aflame and the Beautiful sing
In the homes of the nations that Jesus is King.

We rejoice in the light,
And we echo the song
That comes down thru the night,
From the heavenly throng.
Ay! we shout to the lovely evangel they bring,
And we greet in his cradle our Savior and King.

—J. G. Holland.

CITY NEWS

ASKS SHORTER SCHOOL HOURS

SUPT. JORDAN WANTS MORE STUDYING AT HOME.

He Recommends Change to the Board of Education — Board Authorizes Voluntary Supplementary Reading in All Schools — $75,000 Loan Accepted — Several Changes Made in Teaching Corps.

Dr. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of schools, yesterday recommended to the board of education that the school hours be shortened. He submitted statistics showing that the hours were shorter in other cities and said that the general feeling was that fewer hours should be spent in the schoolroom and that much of the studying could be done at home. His report was submitted to the committee on textbooks and courses of study.

A petition was presented to the board asking permission to use the alley between Third street and Washington avenue from the Great Northern tracks to Tenth avenue N for sidetrack purposes. The board owns a piece of property that will be affected by the change. The matter will be considered by a special committee.

The board authorized supplementary reading in all the schools. The cost of the books must be borne by the pupils and the reading will be voluntary with them.

Stedman & Redfield of Hartford, Conn., made the best bid for the $75,000 loan to the board and their bid was accepted

The board elected L. H. Beeler, H. W. Odland and J. M. Matheney as instructors in Central high school. Other appointments and changes were as follows:

Appointments—E. M. Goldsworthy, Washington; Nancy Wells, Calhoun kindergarten; Elizabeth Hewitt, Calhoun kindergarten assistant; Elizabeth Smith, Franklin kindergarten; Edna F. Hunter, Douglas; Sada Dougherty, Bremer; Bessie Perry, Hamilton; Anna G. Hart, Emerson; Helen Shankland, Jefferson; Rose D. Thurston, Sheridan; Martha Beeson, Irving; Mina Collins, McKinley; Stella G. House, Holland; Elizabeth A. Rau, Seward; Marie Christian, Monroe; Harriet McPherson, Monroe; Flora Gumbert, Irving; Eleanor Donaldson, East high; Louise H. Watson, Bremer; J. W. Wilkins, East high; Lavina Sterrett, East high; Elizabeth Foss, North high; Adelaide Davis, Emerson; Harriet Ostrom, Grant.

Transfers—Blanche Hensel, Holland to Blaine; Helen Coffin, Monroe to Bremer; Margaret Young, Bremer to Franklin; Alta Bentley, Bremer to Pierce; Rose Shaughnesey, Bremer to Clay; Minnie Perkins, Douglas to Bryant; Olive Hawkins, Clay to Peabody; Matilda Holtz, Emerson to Clinton; Mira Jones, Longfellow to Corcoran; Harriet Regan, Corcoran to Longfellow; Emerol A. Stacey, Jefferson to Douglas; Thyrza McClure, Holland to Everett; Amy S. Thatcher, Franklin to Irving; Pearl Durst, Sumner to Franklin; Barbara Ramsay, Everett to Franklin; Rose A. Headsten, Franklin to Sumner; Estelle Farquhar, Franklin to McKinley; Una Gretenberg, Hamilton to Holmes; Julia Moore, Holland to Van Cleve; Lulu Klein, Horace Mann to Holmes; Martha Sorneson, Grant to Minnehaha; Jennie Chase, Sheridan to Sumner Alice Leonard, Whittier to Tuttle; Sadie Gee, Washington to Whittier; Elma Rood, Holland to Schiller; Harriet MacPherson, Monroe to Holland—Josephine Farnam, Monroe to Holland.

Leave of Absence—Christine Lamble, Irving, remainder of year; Flora M. Truman, Holmes, remainder of year; Ada E. White, Central high, remainder of year; Mary Wall, Irving, two months; Ella A. Smeltzer, Motley, indefinite; Clo M. Kahler, Schiller, until Easter.

Resignations—Matilda Sincock, Sheridan; Jennie Funk, Blaine; Elizabeth Currier, Seward; Charlotte Coffin, Sidney Pratt.

STERILIZE SEWAGE

Recommendation of State Board of Health to Purify Rivers.

The state board of health considered the subject of sewage at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The board's rule adopted a year ago, prohibiting the further use of streams for drainage purposes by municipalities, was decided to be an impracticable regulation, and that the proper method is to have all sewage sterilized before it is discharged into any streams. This, it was asserted, would dispose of the sewage, and also keep the water of the stream pure for drinking purposes.

The board received an opinion from the attorney general relative to the action of the city of Owatonna in building a drain to the Straight river, after the board had adopted its rule of a year ago. The opinion asserted that the board could not interfere, in that the state school at Owatonna drains its sewage into the same stream, and also in that the board failed to prove the waters of the Straight river are used for drinking purposes at any point below Owatonna.

Last evening the board of health met several members of the legislature in an informal reception at the St. Paul Commercial club.

BRUEMMER WANTS TRIAL

Man Who Shot His Wife at St. Louis Park Pleads Not Guilty.

John Bruemmer, who shot his wife at St. Louis Park last week, and confessed to the local officers to whom he voluntarily surrendered himself, was arraigned before Judge H. D. Dickinson late yesterday afternoon, and, to the surprise of the officials, pleaded not guilty. Trial was set for next Monday.

Others who entered pleas of not guilty were: John V. Kelly, accused of stealing lights from the Minneapolis General Electric company; William Moore, purse-snatching; Myrtle Lovings, colored, grand larceny, second degree; Steve Lewis, keeping an opium "joint"; Peter Fostad, grand larceny, and Churchill Cannon, robbery in the second degree.

Henry Hanson pleaded guilty to stealing $385 from 1416 Linden avenue, and William Merdo admitted having stolen $10 from 713 Hennepin avenue. Both men were remanded for sentence.

WANTS AN EXPLANATION

P. M. Hall Orders Investigation of Garbage Crematory Management.

Health Commissioner P. M. Hall has ordered an investigation into the management of the garbage crematory. He learned a few days ago that several drivers instead of hauling the garbage beyond the outskirts of the city, were disposing of it to farmers nearer at hand. Altho this is not against the provisions of the ordinance, if done in a sanitary manner, the drivers made the regular creamtory returns to the health department and were paid accordingly.

The health department desires to know how the men obtained the returns from the crematory showing the garbage had been hauled there. The matter will be gone over at the meeting of the council committee on health and hospitals next week.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Dr. Hall Wants Public Institutions to Diminish Smoke.

Dr. P. M. Hall, health commissioner, yesterday started a crusade of education on the smoke ordinance. The board of education and the board of charities and corrections were asked to see that their employees use care in firing and reduce smoke to a minimum. The same notice has been sent to all the other boards and public departments. Aside from this warnings have been sent out to several private institutions.

$12,500 FIRE IN FLATS

EIGHT FAMILIES BURNED OUT BY STUBBORN BLAZE IN CARLETON APARTMENTS.

The Carleton flats, 2818 First avenue S, owned by Henry Parsons and occupied by eight families, was damaged by fire last night. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $12,500, fully insured.

A gas jet set fire to the ceiling in the kitchen in the apartment of Mrs. Davis in the basement at 10:30. Mrs. Davis alarmed her neighbors and a call was sent for the fire department. No. 3 engine company is stationed two blocks away and when it arrived the fire was bursting thru the roof. It required two hours' hard work to quench the flames.

Mrs. Davis estimates her loss by fire and water at $400; W. H. Foster, on the ground floor, suffered a loss of $1,200, altho he removed chinaware and other valuables worth $1,000; John Moenkemoeller, third floor, says his loss will be $1,500; J. B. Moffatt, second floor, loss estimated at $2,000. Henry Parsons, building, estimates the damage to the building at $7,500.

FIREMEN SWITCHED

Chief J. R. Canterbury Makes His Biennial Readjustment.

Fire Chief Canterbury announced today the following twenty-seven changes in the department:

Transfers—William Hart, assistant engineeer at Engine company 16, goes to Engine company 4; B. B. Stewart, assistant engineer, Engine company 10 to Engine company 16; P. W. Mixer, assistant engineer, Engine company 1 to Engine company 5; Nick Jaax, assistant engineer, Engine company 4 to Engine company 3; M. O. Hoaglund, ladderman, truck 3 to truck 6; George Cheney, ladderman, truck 4 to truck 1; A. W. Porsch, captain, truck 6 to truck 3; James Pierson, captain, truck 3 to truck 6; Pat Hickey, ladderman, truck 1 to truck 4; J. F. Kennedy, pipeman, Engine company 3 to truck 2 as ladderman; Frank Kenesky, pipeman, Engine company 1 to Engine company 2, and William Kelley, lieutenant, truck 5 to chemical 2.

Promotions—Clarence White, pipeman Engine company 3 to be assistant engineer Engine company 12; Frank Pearson, ladderman truck 1 to be lieutenant truck 5; Nick Loye, ladderman truck 4 to be lieutenant same company; John Lundstrom, lieutenant truck 3 to be captain truck 5; John Henry, pipeman Engine company 10 to be lieutenant Engine company 2; John Barrett, lieutenant Engine company 22 to be captain same company, and Ack Foster, ladderman truck 1 to be lieutenant truck 3; Frank Grant, assistant engineer, Engine company 12, to be engineer of same company.

Dismissals—Alex Shepherd, truck 5; Ralph Shamp, Engine company 22; Hugh McKay, Engine company 12, and Fred Morrell, Engine company 5.

Candidates were assigned as follows: John Bangart, pipeman Engine company 15; William Welch, pipeman, Engine company 22; Charles Custer, pipeman, Engine company 3; Julius Edgren, pipeman, Engine company 1; Fred Kerchoff, pipeman, Engine company 18; Dan McNamara, pipeman, Engine company 3; Andrew Bohnenstingel, pipeman, Engine company 10; Thomas Whelan, ladderman, truck 4; Mike Hickey, ladderman, truck 1; John Hanley, ladderman, truck 6; C. E. Mithy, ladderman, truck 3; H. H. Oulmonn, ladderman, truck 5, and Joseph Hall, ladderman, truck 3.

F. C. Mitchell, of truck 2, resigned, while Nick Jurgens, captain of Engine company 22, becomes pipeman at Engine company 16.

E. I. Kingsley, formerly on the department, was reinstated and becomes assistant engineer at Engine company 10, and Victor Swanberg, who left the department a year ago, is reinstated and becomes ladderman at truck 1.

SAYS CHURCH HAD VOTES TO BARTER

Senator Bard Charges Catholics with Offering Votes for Indian School Contracts.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Sensational disclosures in relation to the alleged use of Indian trust funds for the support of sectarian schools were made yesterday by Senator Bard in a statement to the senate committee on Indian affairs. In addition to the charge that Roman Catholic schools have received 98 per cent of the money expended under contracts made by the Indian commissioner, Senator Bard said that he had been approached by a representative of a Catholic association with a promise of carrying a certain stated number of districts in California for him in return for his influence in bringing about a continuance of favorable school contracts.

The statement of Senator Bard created a stir in the committee, and he was asked to give a detailed account of the transaction, as well as of any other matters relating to the use of trust funds for sectarian school purposes.

The senator said that he had been visited by Dr. F. L. Scharf, an agent for a Roman Catholic mission society, and asked to use his influence with republican members of congress to forward the interest of Catholics in getting a diversion of Indian trust funds for the support of Catholic schools on the reservations.

He quoted Dr. Scharf as saying that if the republicans would agree to bring about the desired legislation the Catholics would see that twenty congressional districts in which the republicans were weak were carried for the party. Dr. Scharf was said to have given the names of the districts, together with the number of Catholic voters in each, and names of the priests who would look after the agreement and deliver the necessary votes to carry the districts.

Senator Teller said that if it was proved that the statement of Dr. Scharf was made in earnest, then there was more cause to complain of the interference of the Catholic church than of the Mormon church in the political affairs of the country.

The remarks of Senator Bard attracted attention to letters that had been put in the record by Mr. Brosius of the Indian Rights association. Among these were a number from priests. Two of them alleged that the president was favorable to the diversion of the funds for the promotion of the Catholic schools on the reservations.

The views of Mr. Leupp were that the contracts with the sectarian schools were made pursuant to an order of the president based on an opinion from the attorney general. He said that the president doubtless would welcome a judicial definition of the status of Indian rights in such matters. He advocated legislation for the individualizing of the funds of the several tribes, still keeping their control in the hands of the government, but opening a separate account with each Indian who now is entitled to an undivided interest in any tribal fund.

The committee took the statement seriously, and it was the sentiment that at the next meeting an amendment would be offered to the Indian appropriation bill prohibiting in the future the use of the Indian trust funds in the manner charged

Defective Page